CONGRESS

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1852.

IN SENATE.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body a communication from the Department of War, made in compliance with a resolution of the 22d March last, calling for a report of estimate and plan in reference to the beacon or lighthouse structure for the New South shoal of Nantucket; which was read and laid on the

the beacon or lighthouse structure for the New South shoal of Nantucket; which was read and laid on the table.

[Col. Abert states in his report that Davis's shoal, named after the officer who made the discovery, lies about twenty miles from land in the broad ocean, and that he does not know on whose estimate the appropriation of \$25,000 was based under the law of 3d of March, 1849; but being satisfied that it was utterly impracticable to erect any useful structure of the kind indicated in the law at such a locality, the bureau had limited its investigations to the preparation of a plan and estimate, and that Major Bache was assigned to the duties, and the report submitted is from that officer, with numerous and well-executed designs of the plan and details, and also a model. The direction of the law being "for a screw-tile beacon, or other practical structure," it left the engineer free to exercise his knowledge and ingenuity within the limits prescribed by the office, viz. a beacon or a lighthouse. From the estimates submitted, according to the plan he recommends, it will appear that the estimate for the lighthouse is \$322,786; for the beacon, \$234,664. And the report further states that, for the operation of the first season, there will be required \$190,589; and in the second, \$157,530; and that the report of Major Bache exhibits with much force the great necessity that exists for some such structure as he recommends, and the bureau is clearly of opinion that it should be a lighthouse in preference to a beacon.]

Mr. SHIELDS, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which were referred the several memorials relating thereto, reported a bill to amend the charter of the city of Washington.

The first section provides that every free white male citizen of the United States, (vagrants, paupers, felons, and persons non compos mentie excepted,) of the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in Washington one year immediately preceding the day of election, and shall be a resident of the Ward in which he

shed accordingly.

Section 3 provides that the Mayor and City Council be empowered to declare such municipal officers elective within the several wards as they shall from time to time

Section 4 makes any qualified elector eligible to the office of mayor, or any other elective office within the

Mr. BADGER introduced a bill to prevent public execu tions in the District of Columbia, and asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to have it immediately considered.

Leave being granted, the bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was subsequently read a third time and

passed.

[The bill provides that any person now under sentence of death, or hereafter adjudged to suffer death, within the District of Columbia, shall be executed within the walls of some prison, or within the enclosure adjoining, and not else; the marshal, or one of his deputies, with such officers of the prison, constables, and other peace officers as the marshal may deem necessary and proper, to attend. That the marshal or his deputy shall invite the district attorney and the counsel of the prisoner, two or more physicians, and twelve respectable citizens to be present; and shall also allow any minister of the Gospel, (not more than three in number,) and any of his or her near relatives, but no others in the act not mentioned; and no person whatever under the age of twenty-one years shall be allowed to witness any such execution.] allowed to witness any such execution.]

FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL PASSED. The bill to provide for the ascertainment and satisfaction of claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by the French prior to the 31st July, 1801, was read a third time, and on the question, "Shall the bill pass?"

Mr. BRODHEAD demanded the yeas and nays, which

Mr. RUSK gave as a reason for not voting that he had "paired off" with Mr. Soule.
Mr. JONES, of Iowa, did the same, having agreed to pair off with Mr. Pratt.
The question was then taken, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Cooper, Davis, Dawson, Downs, Fish, Geyer, Hale, Hamlin, James, Mangum, Miller, Pearce, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sumner, Underwood, Upham, Wade—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Brodhead, Cass, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Gwin, Hunter,

DEFICIENCY BILL:
The deficiency bill was then taken up, when—
Mr. GWIN rose and addressed the Senate at consider-

Mr. GWIN rose and addressed the Senate at considerable length.

Mr. HUNTER replied, explaining that part of his remarks which had been commented on by Mr. GWIN.

Mr. ATCHISON then moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject; which was agreed to.

And on motion of Mr. ATCHISON, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and, after some time spent therein, the doors were re-opened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER stated that the first business in order was the motion of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Venance) to lay on the table the motion made by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Bayly) to reconsider the vote by which the House recommitted to the Committee on Printing the report of that committee, "with instructions to report on the whole subject, and to recommend for the adoption of Congress such a system for the execution of the public printing as they may deem most expedient, and that they specially take into consideration the plan for a printing bureau for the execution of the work under the supervision of a Government officer."

Mr. STANLY demanded the years and nays on the motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; which were ordered, and being taken resulted as follows: Yeas 71, nays 84.

were ordered, and being taken resulted as follows: Yeas 71, nays 84.

Bo the motion to reconsider was not laid on the table. The question then recurred on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the report was recommitted to the Committee on Printing with instructions.

Mr. OBR demanded the yeas and nays on this motion; which were ordered, and, being taken, resulted as follows: TEAS—Messrs. Willis Allen, John Appleton, William Appleton, Thomas H. Bayly, Barrere, Bowie, Bowne, Briggs, Brooks, Chandler, Chastain, Cobb, Cottman, Callum, John G. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Disney, Dockery, Edmundson, Ewing, Freeman, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Gorman, Green, Hall, Hamiton, Hammond, Harper, Isham G. Harris, Hart, Haven, Hehrd, Mendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hillyer, Horsford, Houston, igersoll, J. Johnson, R. W. Johnson, G. W. Jones, G. G. King, hans, Letcher, Lockhart, Mace, Martin, McCorkle, McDonda, Mescham, Miller, Morehead, Murray, Nabers, Olds, S. W. Aker, Peaselee, Penn, Polk, Porter, Ross, Sackett, Savage, cloruserhorn, Scurry, Origen S. Seymour, Skelton, Snow, tably, Frederick P. Stanton, Riebard H. Stanton, Stone, trither, Stuart, Sutherland, Sweetzer, Taylor, Geo. W. Thompstaller, Martin, McCork, Control of the control of the

to the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The question then being on the motion to recommit the port to the Committee on Printing, with instructions—
Mr. GORMAN moved to lay the whole subject on the de, and on this motion demanded the yeas and nays; ich were ordered and taken with the following result:

e question then again recurred on the motion to re-sis the report to the Committee on Printing with in-tions, and it was decided in the negative by the fol-

cons, and it was decided in the negative by the following: Yeas 75, nays 89.

VENABLE then submitted the following resolution: oliced. That the Joint Committee on Printing be request-contract with the lowest responsible bidder, after ten notice, for such work as the provent contractor has failed will to execute according to contract.

then replied to the remarks made by Mr. Gon-iday last, charging that there had been a com-remed between the Freesoilers and Abolitionista recessionists and Disunionists for the purpose of lown Donelson & Armstrong, on the one part, & Co. on the other, because they had been the commistent advocates of the series of measures compromise. This he denied, and strongly de-ppropriating the money of the Treasury for the

A press which could not have public Treasury ought to die.

Mr. GIDDINGS did not think it was necessar have always of a coalition between the big. to deny the charge of a coalition between the Freesoilers and Abolitionists and the Secessionists and Disunionists. The Freesoil party had sunk low before the country if it ch an accusation.

Mr. VENABLE. That is a matter of taste

Mr. VENABLE. That is a matter of taste.
Mr. GIDDINGS said that, so far as the Freesoilers were concerned, they would have looked with much more favor upon this transaction if the party in power had selected the Union as the sole organ to do the printing. They rejected with scorn and contempt every thing in favor of the Republic. If the Freesoilers should coalesce with any party it would be with the Democrats in favor of the Union, and not in favor of the Republic.
Mr. GORMAN moved to amend the resolution of Mr. Venable by striking out all thereof and inserting the words "that the report be recommitted to the Committee on Printing." On this motion he demanded the previous question.

The previous question was seconded—ayes 83, noes 5 and under the operation thereof the amendment of M GORMAN was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombic, Willis Allen, John Applet William Appleton, David J. Bailey, Thomas H. Bayly, Bow Bowne, Briggs, Brooks, E. Carrington Cabell, Chandler, Ch tain, Clark, John G. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Disney, Edmun son, Ewing, Freeman, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Gaylord, Gent Gorman, Green, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Harper, Ish G. Harris, Hart, Haws, Haven, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbar, Houston, Howard, Ingersell, Andrew Johnson, Jan

Gorman, Green, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Harper, Isham G. Harris, Hart, Haws, Haven, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hillyer, Houston, Howard, Ingersoll, Andrew Johnson, James Johnson, George W. Jones, Letcher, Lockhart, Mace, McCorkle, McDonald, McLanahan, Meacham, Miller, Murray, Nabers, Olds, Samuel W. Parker, Peaslee, Polk, Porter, Price, Riddle, Ross, Sackett, Savage, Schermerhorn, Schooleraft, Scurry, Origen S. Seymour, Skelton, Stanly, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Stanrt, Sutherland, Sweetser, Taylor, George W. Thompson, Ward, Watkins, Addison White, Alexander White, Wilcox, Williams, and Yates—86.

MAYS—Messrs. Alken, Allison, Ashe, Averett, Bragg, Brenton, Albert G. Brown, Joseph Cable, Lewis D. Campbell, Thompson Campbell, Cartier, Caskie, Chapman, Clingman, Cobb, Conger, Curtis, Dimmick, Doty, Eastman, Edgerton, Ficklin, Fitch, Floyd, Fowler, Giddings, Goodenow, Grey, Grow, Sampson W. Harris, Horsford, John W. Howe, Thomas M., Howe, Hunter, Ives, Jackson, Jenkins, John Johnson, Daniel T. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, George G. King, Preston King, Kuhns, Kurtz, Landry, Mann, Humpbrey Marshall, Mason, McMullen, McNair, Meade, Millson, Miner, Molony, Morehead, Morrison, Newton, Orr, Andrew Parker, Penniman, Perkins, Phelps, Powell, Robbins, Scudder, Smart, Smith, Benjamin Stanton, Alexander H. Stephens, Strother, Thurston, Townshend, Tuck, Venable, Walbridge, Wallace, Washburn, and Woodward—79. ourn, and Woodward-79

The resolution as amended was then agreed to.
Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, asked the unanimous
onsent of the House to introduce the following reso-

Resolved, That a select committee of five be appointed by the Speaker, to whom shall be referred the existing laws and orders on the subject of the public printing, with instructions to report to this House, by bill or otherwise, what amendments to said laws may be expedient in order to ensure the faithful and prompt execution of the printing for Congress.

Mr. GORMAN objected.

Mr. MARSHALL moved to suspend the rules so as to appalle him to offer his resolution, and on this vector does

Mr. GORMAN objected.

Mr. MARSHALL moved to suspend the rules so as to enable him to offer his resolution, and on this motion demanded the yeas and nays; which were ordered, and being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Allison, Ashe, Averett, David J. Bailey, Barrere, Bowie, Bowne, Bragg, Brenton, Albert G. Brown, George H. Brown, E. C. Cabell, Joseph Cable, Lewis D. Campbell, Thompson Campbell, Cartter, Caskie, Chapman, Clingman, Cobb, Conger, Curtis, Dimmiek, Dockery, Doty. Eastman, Edgerton, Edmundson, Ewing, Fitch, Floyd, Fowler, Gentry, Giddings, Goodenow, Green, Grey, Grow, Sampson W. Harris, Haws, Haven, Hebard, Horsford, Houston, John W. Howe, Thomas M. Howe, Hunter, Ives, Jackson, Jenkins, James Johnson, John Johnson, Daniel T. Jones, J. G. Jones, George G. King, Preston King, Kuhns, Kurtz, Landrg, Mann, Humphrey Marshall, Mason, McNair, McQueen, Meacham, Meade, Miller, Millson, Miner, Molony, J. Moore, Morehead, Morrison, Newton, Orr, Outlaw, A. Parker, Penniman, Perkins, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Rantoul, Robbins, Sackett, Sehermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Scudder, Smart, Smith, Stanly, Benjamin Stanton, Alexander H. Stephens, Strother, Sweetser, Taylor, Thurston, Townshend, Tuck, Venable, Walbridge, Wallace, Ward, Washburn, Watkins, Alexander White, Williams, Woodward, and Yates—111.

NAYS—Messrs. Willis Allen, John Appleton, Thomas H. Bayly, Briggs, Brooks, Chandler, Chastain, Clark, J. G. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Ficklin, Freeman, T. J. D. Fuller, Gaylord, Gorman, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Isham G. Harris, Hart, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hillyer, Howard, Ingersoll, Andrew Johnson, Geo. W. Jones, Letcher, Lockhart, McDonald, McMullen, Murray, Nabers, Samuel W. Parker, Peaslee, Polk, Ross, Savage, Scurry, O. S. Seymour, Skelton, Frederick P Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Stuart, Sutherland, Wilcox—48.

So the motion to suspend was agreed to.

Mr. MARSHALL then submitted his resolution, and

So the motion to suspend was agreed to.

Mr. MARSHALL then submitted his resolution, and
nder the operation of the previous question, it was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. STUART, the consideration of the
Territorial business, which had been made the special order for this week, was postponed until the third week in

to introduce the following resolution, which if adopted, he said, would save the House a hundred thousand dollars:

Resolved, That the select committee be directed to investigate the accounts of John H. Trenholm and of Wm. M. Belt for printing executed in their names for the Senate and House of Representatives for the 31st Congress, whether rendered be-fore, during, or since the adjournment of that Congress. Objection being made—
Mr. STANLY moved to suspend the rules.

Pending which, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1852.

IN SENATE. Mr. SHIELDS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to improve the efficiency of the army, accompanied by a report, which was ordered to be printed, together with 2,000 additional copies.

[This bill abolishes all allowances of double rations ex-

cept to the general officer commanding separate armies actually in the field, and all allowances to officers hold-

[This bill abolishes all allowances of double rations except to the general officer commanding separate armies actually in the field, and all allowances to officers holding brevet commissions except majors and captains by brevet in the Adjutant General's department and the judge advocate of the army, and all bounties to non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

After the 1st of August, 1852, colonels are to receive \$90. lieutenant colonels \$75, majors \$60, captains \$50, first lieutenants \$40, and second lieutenants \$30 per month, and all other grades as is now provided by existing laws, with a proviso that the \$10 additional per month to officers in active command of companies is hereafter discontinued.

Each non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private who re-enlists within one month after the expiration of each term shall be allowed \$2 per month additional during the period of his third enlistment, and \$1 further during the period of his third enlistment, and \$1 further during the period of his third enlistment, and repeals all laws that authorize any portion of the pay of the soldier to be retained. Authorizes the President of the United States to appoint from such non-commissioned officers of artillery as shall be recommended by their officers two cadets of the United States Military Academy, and from the same of cavalry and infantry in like manner recommended one cadet, provided that no non-commissioned officer shall be eligible over twenty-three years of age. Reports to be made from time to time to the Department of such non-commissioned officers as may be considered worthy of promotion on account of intelligence, education, character, or services, and authorizes the President to attach said non-commissioned officers to any corps or regiment of the wants of the service, provided that the whole number shall at no time exceed the number allowed by existing laws. Makes the act making provision for an additional number of general officers to be so construed as to authorize the President of the Uni

which they would have been entitled it they had remained ed continually in service.]

Mr. BRODHEAD, from the Committee of Claims, to which was referred the bill to amend and extend the provisions of an act approved July 29, 1846, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of claims," reported back

the same with amendments.

[This bill relates to compensation to agents for services performed in procuring testimony or aiding in obtaining the allowance of claims against the Government, a synopsis of which was given by the Reporter when the bill was introduced by Mr. Badden. The amendment of bill was introduced by Mr. Badure. The amendment of the committee makes it relate to contracts hereafter to be made with agents, and introduces a third section which provides that if any member of Congress, after the passage of this act, shall, for compensation, certain or contingent, act as agent or attorney in prosecuting claims against the United States, or aid or assist in the same, shall be liable to indictment and prosecution as other officers of Government under the provisions of the act.]

Mr. BRODHEAD asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to have the bill immediately considered, which required the unanimous consent of the Senate.

Mr. NORRIS objected.

DEFICIENCY BILL. Mr. HUNTER moved to postpone all prior business proceed to the consideration of the deficiency bill; whi motion prevailed, and the Senate proceeded to discuss twarious amendments made to the same by the committee

prost of partisan presses as corrupting in its influence. press which could not live without being fed from the blic Treasury ought to die.

Mr. GIDDINGS did not think it was necessary for him deny the charge of a coalition between the Freesoilers storage of Indian goods and other public property, which

storage of Indian goods and other public property, which were rejected.

The amendment to strike out the compensation for three special agents and four interpreters for the Indian tribes of Texas, &c. was amended so as to read "for the purchase of presents, and to negotiate, under instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, with the Indians in Texas who have intruded themselves into that State from the Territories of the United States for their removal from that State \$25,000." when that State, \$25,000;" when— On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker has appointed the following gentlemen as the Select Committee to which has been referred the existing laws and orders on the subject of the public printing, with instructions to report to the House, by bill or otherwise, what amendments to said laws may be expedient in order to ensure the faithful and prompt execution of the printing for Congress.

messrs. Marshall, of Kentucky, Harris, of Alabama, Chandler, of Pennsylvania, Fuller, of Maine, and Hamilton, of Maryland.

EXECUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. EXECUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. FICKLIN asked the unanimous consent of the House to move to take up from the Speaker's table the bill of the Senate to prevent public executions in the District of Columbia. As he understood it, Wm. Wells had been convicted and sentenced to be hung, and the sentence was to be carried into effect on Friday next. This bill had been drawn up at the request of numerous citizens of the District, and, having passed the Senate, he hoped the House would now take it up and dispose of it.

Objection was made.

Objection was made.

Mr. FICKLIN. That's the end of it.

DISCIPLINE IN THE NAVY.

DISCIPLINE IN THE NAVY.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill of the Senate to enforce discipline and promote good conduct in the navy of the United States.

Mr. PRICE addressed the House, and spoke of the necessity of discipline in the navy. Unless discipline should be retained in the navy, we had better sink our ships and save the annual cost of the navy, which amounted to some six or seven millions of dollars; for without discipline, this branch of our service was calculated to bring dishonor and disgrace upon our flag, while with discipline it would be our country's shield and glory.

He expressed himself opposed to partial legislation upon this subject, and preferred that the bill under consideration should not now be passed, but that an entire revision of the code governing the navy should first take place; for he did not think that any pressing exigency existed for the passage of this law. Neither the bill nor the amendments thereto met his approbation, but as he preferred the substitute of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MILLSON) to the original bill, and the substitute of the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Stanton,) he gave notice of amendments which he intended to move to the substitute of the gentleman from Virginia, which he specified and explained.

Mr. MILLSON then obtained the floor, when and explained.

Mr. MILLSON then obtained the floor, when

HOMESTEAD BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Hibbard, of New Hampshire, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill to encourage agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and all other branches of industry, by granting te every man who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land, out of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation of the same for the period of five years.

of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation of the same for the period of five years.

Mr. HALL (Mr. Newton, who was entitled to the floor, yielding) said that he desired to submit a few remarks upon this subject; but he despaired of being able to obtain the floor for that purpose. He therefore asked the indulgence of the committee to print his remarks upon this subject.

[Cries of "Agreed," "agreed."]

Mr. NEWTON, after expressing himself in favor of the bill under consideration, addressed the committee in favor of a bill for the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau. Notwithstanding this subject had been presented to the consideration of Congress from the administration of Gen. Washington down to the present time, no action had yet been taken upon it. While all other interests had been sedulously guarded and liberally patronized, agriculture, the foundation upon which all others rested, and the source from which all others flowed, had been permitted to struggle alone, without being acknowledged in the great family of relationship. From 1796 to the present time, our population had increased with greater rapidity than that of any other nation, it having grown from four millions to twenty-five millions; and our possessions now extended from ocean to ocean, embracing every variety of climate, soil, and production. Intelligence and enterprise were more generally disseminated in this than in any other country; our soil was more generally adapted to agriculture than that of ether nations; and there were more than eighteen millions of persons engaged in this occupation. It was this which gave us a more national permanence than any other people; and if our country should be guided by wisdom and patriotism, forty years hence it would contain more actual freeholders than all the world beside. Improvement in agriculture was the the world beside. Improvement in agriculture was the strongest bond of Union; but its neglect was too palpable. The great object of an agricultural bureau was to elevate the social condition of agriculturists, and he hoped that the House would soon take this matter into consideration, for it was demanded by justice as well as the vast inte-

rests involved.

Mr. RIDDLE thought that the sooner the public lands should be donated to the States for the purposes of education, internal improvement, or whatever else the constitutional authorities might direct, the better it would be cation, internal improvement, or whatever else the constitutional authorities might direct, the better it would be
for the entire people of this entire country. He then proceeded to discuss the question of politics, passing high
eulogiums upon Messrs. Cass, Douglas, Butler, and Buchanan, and thought that these gentlemen should not be arrayed against each other on this floor. All were worthy
the support of the Democratic party and the confidence of
every enlightened freeman. The Democratic National
Convention about to meet in Baltimore would derive their
power from the people, and would reflect the people's
views, independent of any strife which might either now
or hereafter exist in this House. He charged the Whigs
with being the cause of all the troubles growing out of the
agitation of the slavery question or the acquisition of new
territory, and asserted that the Democratic party had settled these questions upon a basis satisfactory to the country and to the honor and credit of the American people.
Mr. ALLISON argued that the public lands belonged to
all the States—a common fund out of which all the States
should have an equitable portion. The new States could
not charge the Government with parsimony, for eightyfour millions of acres had been given to them. He did
not complain of this, but asked that the old States might
have an equal share with the new States. He then spoke
against the bill under consideration.

The committee rose and reported progress.
Mr. FLORENCE asked the unanimous consent of the
House to introduce, in pursuance of previous notice, a bill

its superintendence. Read, ordered to be printed, and lie on the table.

Also, from the same, a report showing the disbursements of appropriations made for locating life-boats on the coast of the United States. The Secretary states that of the \$20,000 appropriated by the acts of September, 1850, on the coast, \$10,000 have been expended under the direction of the Life-saving Benevolent Association of New York, in the building of boat-houses, purchases of boats, and life cars on the coast of Long Island, Fisher's Island, and at Wateh Hill, in Rhode Island; and that the sum of \$8,554 has been expended on portions of the coast of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Texas; and the bulance, amounting to \$1,466, will be consumed in the exection of houses for the preservation of the boats and appurtensances alrendy located. That the reports received by the Department show that many hundred persons have been rescued from shipwrecked vessels by these boats, and that numerous applications are made for similar boats along our extensive coast, and urges upon Congress a further appropriation of \$20,000 at this session for that purpose. The Department has the set boats made of galvanized iron, as superior in all respects to wood. Read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Whig caucus held last night. He was there, it was true, but rather as a spectator than an actor. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Fowaras) who coherenas, or his colleague (Mr. OUTLAW) who was chairman of the same caucus, or the gould probably give some information on the subject.

[Laughter.]

Mr. HOWARD thought it must be tolerably apparent that the caucus which sat last night. He was there, it was true, but rather as a spectator than an actor. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Fowaras) who coher caucus, or his colleague (Mr. Massachusetts, (Mr. Massachuset, (Mr. Massach

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS PRESENTED MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. BRODHEAD: Resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, passed unanimously by said beard, giving it as the decided sense of the board that the appropriations by Congress of sums of money asked for to endow the Collins steamers of New York, and similar projects to pamper the overgrowth of that city, with her dictation to the rest of the country, could be better spent in aiding to build the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, connecting the Lakes with the Atlantic, a route which will secure an early spring and late fall transportation.

portation.

The CHAIR inquired if the resolution was directed

presented to Congress?

Mr. BRODHEAD replied that it requested the Representation

sentatives of Pennsylvania to urge such aid to be extended to the railroad; it raised the question whether it was proper to extend foreign commerce to the prejudice of internal trade?

internal trade?

The resolution was laid on the table.

By Mr. MORTON: From some 400 citizens of Florida, planters, mechanics, merchants, and others, asking that a ship of war may be built at the navy yard of Pensacola, and measures taken to prepare that yard for the construction, equipment, and repair of all classes of vessels of war. They think that \$10,000,000 to the naval service for the next fiscal year would not be more than commensurate with the naval preparation required at the dock yards, and with the protection due to the commerce prosecuted in the four quarters of the globe; that such sum must for the most part necessarily be expended at the Northern naval establishments and on foreign stations, and says that such application of the public funds to great public objects should not engender sectional feeling, seeing that posts best suited to naval purposes are embraced in that part of the coast extending northwardly from Norfolk, but insist that the time has arrived when the security of the Southern portion of the Union should receive the earnest consideration of Congress. ation of Congress.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were severally read a third time ar A bill confirming the claim of the heirs of Jo Thompson, deceased.

A joint resolution supplying arms to the Wash Yeagers and Washington Boone Riflemen.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the deficiency bill, and the question was taken on agreeing to various amendments made by the Committee on Finance which amendments were agreed to. The amendment made by the committee giving additional compensation to the Collins line of steamers was debated at some length.

Mr. GWIN urged the adoption of the amendment with

great earnestness.

Mr. HUNTER opposed it no less strenuously; when
Mr. MILLER obtained the floor, but, the hour bein
late, gave way for a motion to adjourn.

And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill of the Senate to enforce discipline and promote good conduct in the navy of the United States.

Mr. MILLSON replied to the remarks made by his colleague some days since on this subject. He did not believe his colleague intended to do him injustice; but he was not so discriminating in the selection of phraseology in expressing his thoughts as he usually was. The reports made of his colleague in the Intelligencer and Republic—reports entirely justified by the terms of his colleague's address—placed him (Mr. M.) before the country and before his constituents in the attitude of having come forward to re-enact and specially to recommend the most inhuman, brutal, and cruel punishments. In six distinct instances, his colleague attributed to the substitute he had offered a provision re-enacting the law of 1800, and in one case he said that he had put in a special clause re-enacting particular punishments. Now, the House would be surprised to learn that there was no provision in his proposition re-enacting the law of 1800—there was not a solitary clause or feature in it which re-enacted that law. The law of 1800 had never been repealed, and it was now the law of the land; therefore there was no occasion to re-enact the provisions of that law. His substitute did not repeal this law and because it did not de this his re-enact the provisions of that law. His substitute did not repeal this law, and because it did not do this, his colleague charged him with re-enacting the law of 1800. He then denied that the punishments contained in his substitute were severer than those contained in the bill of

the Senate.

Mr. BOCOCK (in the course of Mr. Millson's remarks) said that in the remarks which he had made on this sub-ject he did not intend to convey the idea that his col-league actually designed to re-establish antiquated punish-ments, though he thought that this would be the effect of

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, then replied to a portion of the remarks made by Mr. Prick yesterday.

Mr. MILLSON demanded the previous question on the amendments pending to the bill; which was seconded.

Mr. LOCKHART moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table; which motion was disagreed to.

The question was then taken on the substitute moved by Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, for the substitute of Mr. MILLSON, and it was rejected: Yeas 63, nays 86.

The question then recurred on the substitute offered

The question then recurred on the substitute offered by Mr. Millson for the original bill, and being put, it

as decided in the negative : Yeas 66, nays 79. The question then being on the amendments to the bill reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs—
Mr. MOORE, of Louisiana, moved to lay the whole subject on the table; which motion was agreed to: Yeas

5, nays 66. So the bill was rejected.

NEW MEXICO CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.
On motion of Mr. HAMILTON, the Committee on Elections were discharged from the further consideration of the petition of A. W. REYNOLDS, contesting the legality of the election of R. H. WEIGHTMAN as a Delegate from New Mexico; and it was laid on the table.

HOMESTEAD BILL.-THE PRESIDENCY .- PRO-

On motion of Mr. DEAN, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Hibbard, of New Hampshire, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill to encourage agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and all other branches of industry, by grapting to every more all other branches of industry, by grapting to every more all other branches of industry, by grapting to every more all other branches of industry, by grapting to every more all other branches of industry, by grapting to every more all other branches of industry, by grapting to every more all other branches of industry, by grapting to every more all other branches of the contract of t industry, by granting to every man who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land, out of the public do-

or hereafter exist in this House. He charged the Whigs with being the cause of all the troubles growing out of the agitation of the slavery question or the acquisition of new territory, and asserted that the Democratic party had settled these questions upon a basis satisfactory to the country and to the honor and credit of the American people.

Mr. ALISON argued that the public lands belonged to all the States—a common fund out of which all the States should have an equitable, portion. The new States could not charge the Government with parsimony, for eighty-four millions of acres had been given to teem. He did not complain of this, but asked that the old States might have an equal share with the new States. He then spoke against the bill under consideration.

The committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. FLORENCE asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce, in pursuance of previous notice, a bill to provide for the better guarding against the collision of steamers and sail vessels in the night time.

Objection was made.

Wenther House adjourned.

Wenther House and reported progress.

In SENATE.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body as communication from the Treasury Department, transmitting, in compliance with the law of 30th June, 1834, as tatement from the 24 Auditor's office, containing copies of accounts rendered by persons entrusted with disbursement of the properties of the Price of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, from the Searct of the Treasury, made in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the Price of

but rather as a spectator than an actor. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Foware) who communicated the proceedings of the other caucus, or his colleague (Mr. Outlaw) who was chairman of the same caucus, or the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Marshall,) if called up, could probably give some information on the subject.

Mr. STANLY. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him, a question?

Mr. HOWARD. If the gentleman will allow me to ask him one. I know he will not be discourteous, but will he answer me an inquiry I wish to make of him?

Mr. STANLY said that that was another affair. He would show the gentleman that he was in very great error in relation to the proceedings of the Whig caucus:

held last night; but it would take him a long time to do so, and it would consume all the gentleman's time. Would his friend answer him this question? If he would, he would enable him to obtain a satisfaction which he had never yet had. Why did not Gen. Cass vote for the fugi-

tive slave law, when he was present in the Senate at the time it passed that body? [Laughter.] Mr. HOWARD suggested to the gentleman from North Carolina that he had better ask that question of Gen. Cass

Mr. STANLY. That might be desmed impertine t might offend the old gentleman. [Laughter.] Mr. HOWARD. That was a matter I never conve

with him about.

Mr. STANLY. The gentleman cannot answer me on account of the noise and confusion which prevails.

Mr. HOWARD. There might have existed some private reason why he did not vote.

Mr. STANLY. Exactly.

Mr. HOWARD said that in all the speeches Gen. Cass had made upon this subject he had expressed himself in favor of the fugitive slave law, in clear and distinct language.

guage.
Mr. STANLY. He expressed himself one way and voted

Mr. STANLY. He expressed himself one way and voted another.

A Voice. He didn't vote.

Mr. STANLY. Well, why did he not vote?

Mr. HOWARD said that as the gentleman proposed to conduct the case by asking questions, he would inquire of him—for he inferred that Gen. Scott was his Magnus Apollo—if he could say whether Gen. Scott approved of the fugitive slave law as it at present exists, or whether, if elected President, he would employ the power of the Government to execute it?

Mr. STANLY. He would be a perjured man if he did Mr. STANLY. He would be a perjured man if he did

Mr. STANLY. He would be a perjured man if he did not.

Mr. HOWARD. The first is a question of morals, the second a question of law. I desire to ask the gentleman whether he knows, as a matter of fact, that Gen. Scott is in favor of this measure, and will resist its modification or repeal?

Mr. STANLY. Gen. Scott is as good a compromise man as my friend from Texas. [Laughter.] He is a true compromise man, and if the gentleman desires any further information I ref. him to my letter, which nobody can misunderstand, published a few days ago. [Laughter.] When the gentleman gets the answer of Gen. Cass, I will not vote for Gen. Scott if I do not get his from him. Is not that fair play?

his from him. Is not that fair play?

Mr. HOWARD. That's a game I shall likely be cheated at if I accept the bargain. I suggest that the gentleman from Massachusetts give us a more lucid explanation, and say in what light he understands this matter.

Mr. FOWLER. I will just say that I presume there are other men here who can tell the truth besides myself.

are other men here who can tell the truth besides myself. [Great laughter.]
Mr. HOWARD. The gentleman gave such a lucid description of a former Whig caucus that I supposed on this occasion he would also have consented to enlighten us. He says that there are other gentlemen who will tell the truth as well as himself. That may be, if they happen to know it; but the misfortune with the Whigs is that they do not know whether Gen. Scott will stand up to the Constitution or not.

onstitution or not. Mr. STANLY. I know it. Mr. HOWARD. Will he sustain the compromise?
Mr. STANLY replied that he had said that Gen. Scott was as true a compromise man as his friend from Texas, or himself. He was a better compromise man than the gentleman—which he (Mr. S.) could show if he had an

gentleman—which he (Mr. S.) could show if he had an opportunity—and was in favor of sustaining those measures as firmly as any man.

Mr. HOWARD. The fugitive slave law included?

Mr. STANLY. He is in favor of sustaining all the compromise measures, the fugitive slave law included.

Mr. HOWARD. If the gentleman states this from his own knowledge, or by authority, I will be happy to know it. The gentleman will relieve us by saying whether Gen. Scott has or has not authorized any one to make such a declaration?

declaration?

Mr. STANLY would answer the gentleman. He did not think he had conversed with Gen. Scott for three months; he had other business to attend to—a great deal of it—and he supposed Gen. Scott had, too. Gen. Scott would speak for himself, and he was able to do so; but he would tell for himself, and he was able to do so; but he would tell the gentleman and his constituents what he knew of his own knowledge from Gen. Scott's own lips. Could there be any mistake about this? During the pendency of the compromise measures, when Texas was so much alarmed about the ten millions bill, and when his friend from Texas changed his vote to obtain its passage, Gen. Scott was as anxious for the adoption of those measures as the gentleman. And he (Mr. S.) knew that after their passage he was as true, strong, and unyielding a friend of them as the gentleman or himself.

Mr. OUTLAW desired to know of his colleague why

Mr. OUTLAW desired to know of his colleague why Gen. Scott, if he was a compromise man, did not say so under his own hand and seal?

Mr. STANLY thought that this was a strange question. [Laughter.] His colleague knew as well as he did that Gen. Scott was in favor of the compromise measures. As to why he did not say so, he supposed that every body had their own notions of propriety. He thought General Scott would descend from his high position if he should go to writing letters every ten days to every log-cabin, cross-road, and dram-shop politician wishing to know his opinions. He had no more doubt that Gen. Scott would give full answers on this subject than that he was living. His position would be made so clear that nobody could misunderstand it.

Mr. OUTLAW said that the gentleman seemed to think that he had asked a strange question. In response to this, he would say that the gentleman well knew the position which he occupied upon this subject—that he would vote for no man for President or Vice President who was not publicly pledged, so that there could be no mistake, that he would maintain each and all of these measures as a final adjustment of the slavery question. He was not satisfied, nor, he apprehended, would his constituents be satisfied, by declarations made by individuals in private conversations. They wished to judge for themselves, and to understand who were committed to the maintenance and upholding of the compromise measures. When Gen. Scott should make this public declaration, he should then be able, and every body else would be able, to judge how far he was committed to maintain them as a final settlement of the slavery question.

Mr. STANLY did not agree with his colleague about pledges. His colleague signed a pledge at the last Con-Mr. OUTLAW said that the gentleman seemed to think

Mr. STANLY did not agree with his colleague about pledges. His colleague signed a pledge at the last Congress, which he did not. He (Mr. S.) would not sign a temperance pledge, or a pledge that he would not lie or steal. He objected to any man of good character signing a pledge about any thing.

Mr. OUTLAW would be happy to see Gen. Scott's declarations when forthcoming. Confidence was a plant of slow growth, and it was no part of his political creed to render confidence without knowing the grounds upon which it was rendered. He would tell his colleague that when he signed the pledge to which he had alluded it was nothing more than a declaration. He was elected to a seat upon this floor upon the ground that he would vote for no man who would not uphold the compromise measures. He would ask his colleague if he did not fight the hattle against those who were opposed to 'this settlement'

Mr. STANLY said that he did. He told his constituent that he would rather have the support of an honest De mocrat than that of a secessionist, hever mind how strong a Whig he might call himself. He had no more doubt o Gen. Scott's opinions upon the compromise question than he would have had of his colleague's opinions, if he had not just expressed them. He would support no man he could not have confidence in, and could not tell his con-

could not have confidence in, and could not tell his constituents he was in favor of the compromise measures.

Mr. GOODRICH said that he was present at the Whig caucus last night, until its close. The only reason for ruling the resolution to which the gentleman from Texas had referred out of order, was the same which had been assigned in the House for laying a similar resolution on the table in the Democratic caucus at the commencement of the session, to wit, that it belonged to the National Convention.

Convention.

Mr. HOWARD could only say that if it was a caucus called for national purposes, it was a singular resolution. Why such a resolution should have been adopted at the first Whig caucus and been made an issue before the country, and then repudiated at the second caucus, could have only one moral, which was that they had repudiated what they had first done, and now they intended to take different position.

Mr. BROOKS wished to state to the gentleman fro

Ar. BROOKS wished to state to the gentleman from Texas why the Whig party adopted the resolution in the first caucus, and did not do so in the last. He would unfold the whole tale. In the prior caucus they had no record made but this settled policy of the Whig party, that the compromise measures were to be faithfully regarded as a finality. Subsequent to that time it had been found to be the interest of a portion of a great body of the Whigs North and a portion of the Whigs South to repudiate those compromise measures. [Criscs of "That's it," "That's it,"] When a resolution was introduced by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Jackson) the hearts of the compromise National Whigs wavered because the Southern Whig column wavered and did not stand by the National Whigs. The cry was that of Napoleon at Waterloo, "save himself who caa." Every Northern Whig, except seven, said, "save himself who can," and repudiated the resolution of the Whig caucus. In the Whig caucus held last night they were not permitted to discuss this subject. In a caucus called for Whig purposes it was ruled out of order to speak of the compromise, or to agitate the question, until they had first decided upon the time and place; but there stood behind those who were ready, the moment they had fixed the time and place, to adjourn, and thus give them no time to vote upon the compromise measures.

Mr. GAMP BELL, of Ohio, wished to correct the gentleman from New York. He desired that whatever information should be communicated in relation to what

was done in the Whig caucus should be correct. The gentleman was mistaken in deciding what was the ruling of the Chair hast night. A proposition was made and presented to the caucus for merely fixing the time and place of holding the National Convention. A substitute to that resolution was offered embodying the question of the finality of the compromise. The presiding officer decided that notwithstanding the proposition as a substantive proposition might or might not be entertained at another stage of the meeting, yet it was not germane to the resolution then before the body fixing the time and place for holding the Convention; and while the Chair was sustained, gentlemen from the North and South, from the East and West expressly declared that they did not desire to shut the resolution out, but at the proper time, when introduced as an independent substantive proposition, they would be willing to entertain it. This was the history of the matter.

would be willing to entertain it. This was the history of the matter.

Mr. STANLY remarked that he would say distinctly that there was no rejection in the Whig caucus of compromise resolutions, and never had been. He knew of but one Southern Whig who ever voted against the compromise resolutions, and that was one of his colleagues, (Mr. CLINGMAN,) who left the caucus last night. If there was another Southern Whig against the compromise resolutions he was not aware of it.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) had said that the Southern Whigs had faltered. If that gentleman attempted to take the whole Southern Whig party under his direction, and also the slavery institution of the South, were they to be accused of faltering because they did not follow his lead? The gentleman seemed to think that he was to be sacrificed because they did not follow his dictation. There was no rejection of the compromise resolution; he believed if it had been entertained they would have adopted the resolution of the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BROOKS said that this question of parliamentary law was something which he would not undertake to discuss. This was a fact that the plain people of this country would understand without parliamentary law—that in a Whig caucus the Whig compromise resolution of the first caucus was introduced, and action asked upon it, when it was ruled out of the caucus as out of order.

Mr. STANLY said that the resolution was ruled out of order, when it was said that it would be brought up afterwards when it would be in order.

The gentleman from New York had written a letter announcing his determination to leave the caucus before any decision was made. It was contained in the New York Express received this morning, signed "An Eye on the Capitol." He had shown it to several members, and they

Express received this morning, signed "An Eye on the Capitol." He had shown it to several members, and they all agreed it contained some of the very expressions used by the gentleman from New York last night in caucus.

Mr. BROOKS. Is that the authority which the gentleman takes in advance? Has he no other authority than that?

that?

Mr. STANLY. Do you deny writing the article?
Mr. BROOKS. I do deny it before high heaven.
Mr. STANLY. Did you not supervise it?
Mr. BROOKS. The person by whom that letter was written submitted it to me. It contained certain harsh expressions against the gentleman from North Carolina which I demanded should be stricken out.

which I demanded should be stricken out.

Mr. STANLY. Yes.

Mr. BROOKS. A considerable portion of the letter I caused to be erased, and for its sentiments I do not hold myself responsible. If the sentiments contained in the letter are similar to those which I expressed in the caucus

Mr. WASHBURN said that he was in the caucus last night, and was also at the first caucus held at the commencement of the session. The gentleman from New York had said it was understood at that time that it was the settled declaration of the Whigs that they were in favor of the compromise measures, and of affirming them as a finality; but since then influences had transpired which had operated to induce a change in the Whig party of the North. This he (Mr. W.) denied entirely. In his judgment, the Whigs of the North occupied the same position now in relation to the compromise measures as they did then. The Whigs of the North of all classes—those who were in favor of all the compromise measures, affirmatively and substantively—would vote for any President, whether a Northern or Southern man, or whether Scott, Webster, or Fillmore, unless it should be required of him as a test that he be-Mr. WASHBURN said that he was in the caucus last inless it should be required of him as a test that he

lieved in all these measures.

Mr. HOWARD inquired of the gentleman if his party Mr. HOWARD inquired of the gentleman if his party were against the repeal of the fugitive slave law?

Mr. WASHBURN replied that they were determined not to agitate; they were for quiet. [Cries of "Order! Order!"] He was not for submitting resolutions to the House—[Here the honorable gentleman's voice was entirely lost amid tremendous cries of "Order! Order!"]

Mr. HOWARD thought that it had been proved that the Whig party were opposed to political orthodoxy.

Mr. WASHBURN. They are very much in favor of orthodoxy.

thodoxy.

Mr. HOWARD. They are opposed to doing any thing—
Mr. WASHBURN. They are opposed to making sectional questions national questions. [Loud and continued cries of "Order! Order!]"

Mr. HOWARD said that he would take two witnessee,

the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from North Carolina. The gentleman from New York had told them that the Whig caucus refused to act upon the compromise question. In that gentleman's opinion, they had changed their party tactics; being at one time in favor of the company. the compromise measures, they now found it expedient to go against them. The expressions which had fallen from the gentleman from North Carolina made this the more manifest; for he had said that he was opposed to Gen. Scott pledging himself upon the subject of the compromise

measures.

Mr. STANLY. I said I was opposed to his signing Mr. STANLY. I said I was opposed to his signing pledges.

Mr. HOWARD had only one thing to say in relation to this subject; it was sufficiently apparent what was the policy; and as to the moral of the thing he had this to say, that the man who for the first office in the world would come before twenty-five millions of freemen and be afraid, or ashamed, or too proud to state the principles upon which he would administer the office, must live in a region high above our institutions, or must intend to cheat or gull those who take him on trust.

In relation to the action of the caucus, he thought that the object of starting parliamentary law had no other motive than that of stifling action upon a resolution which was intended to evoke a party test. He was surprised that the gentleman from North Carolina would take shelter behind a question of parliamentary law in matters which involved the whole political contest.

Mr. STANLY said that he believed it was designed to break up, and have no National Convention at all.

Mr. STANLY said that he believed it was designed to break up, and have no National Convention at all.

Mr. HOWARD said that if, instead of giving a specific pledge, a party took shelter behind an empty parliamentary rule, which could have no existence in a caucus of a political character, he would say that that party deserved to be broken up if it had nothing to hold it together but a desire to possess and administer the Government.

Mr. STANLY. Let the gentleman look at the Democratic Convention as I do at the Whig Convention, and then if we as Southern men cannot be satisfied, we can stand shoulder to shoulder.

Mr. HOWARD was happy to hear the gentleman speak thus, and made a few other remarks in reference to the position of Gen. Scott.

Mr. MOLONY then obtained the floor, when the com-

Mr. MOLONY then obtained the floor, when the com ittee rose, And the House adjourned.

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